WASHINGTON, Sep 20 -A recent order of Gen. Mc-Ciellan declares the firing on an enemy's pickets as contrary to the usages of civilized nations; he therefore orders that there shall be no more firing on the enemy's pickets, unless it becomes necessary to prevent an advance, or to return a fire commenced by them.

A company of infantry has been tendered to the Government from the Hawaiian Islands, and accepted. It consists of American emigrants and native Hawaiians. It is expected to come as soon as news of the ac-

To-day is the day fixed upon by the Richmond pamovement. The positions of the two armies were un-It is understood that Gen. Fremont will not be re-

may be so far impeded that he will be compelled to re-A rebel deserter has just come in from Munson's

to the North Carolina and South Carolina regiments of at Hilo. Thirty-four more whaleships have been rehis army, that they should be led to battle before the 1st of October, or be permitted to go home. Government accepts the tender of the military

services of the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres. They will probably enter General McClellan's staff. Washington, Sept. 22 .- No naval expedition has as

yet sailed. To-night, vest preparations are being made for such service at an early day. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 .- A young man, a native of Kentucky, has just escaped from the Rebel Army at Bull Ren. They have now 185,000 men at Manassas.

and pretty well clothed and shod, and paid promptly. The Virginian troops are paid in Virginian bank bills. and, according to his statement, are abundantly supplied with everything.

Beauregard's headquarters are at Fairfax Court House, and Johnston's at Winchester. It was not supposed the rebels would attack Washing-

The " Merrimac," at Norfolk, was fast being converted into a floating battery. There were about 4,000

roops at Norfork The New York Freeman's Appeal, late Freeman's Journal, a Catholic weekly, announces the "startling fact," on the faith of recent letters from London, from high sources, that Queen Victoria is about to become a Roman Catholic-and that the report of her f iling and was putting them through " Scott's Infantry tache Ith are fictions, intended to break the force of her

conversion which may be soon announced. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 .- A deserter from the rebel camp at Munson's Hill came int our lines to-day, and was immediately conveyed to Gen. McClellan. He states that Gens. Beauregard and Johnston were at Munson's eternal gloom, we hailed the enterprise with pleasure, Hill yesterday, and made a thorough reconnoisance of our position. He states there are only about 1000 soldiers at Munson's Hill, and the main body of the troops are a Fairfax and Centreville. He says that Jeff. Davis was at these two points on Tuesday, and reviewed the troops in person. He saw J ff. Davis at Munson's Hill yester lay, examining our works with a glass. He does not think, from all he has seen and Law Doctors were opening their eyes to the sins of secould learn as a private, that there are over 10,000 at all these points. Fifteen thousand were reported to have been sent from Manass s a few days ago to Western

in Western Virginia, which is reported in a Clarksburgh telegram of vesterday. It took place on the 10th, near Summerville. Gen. Floyd with 500 men and artillery was posted on a height near Crane's ferry, west of Banley river. Resenceanz engaged that, as soon as the mail arrives with the acceptance, him with the 10th, 12th and 13th Ohio regiments and a brigade of Germans. The battle was well contested, and the casualties numerous. Col. Lyttle, of the 10th, was shot in the leg; Col. Lowe, of the 12th, was shot dead by a ball in the forehead. At night, the Federals were recalled, and each party laid on its arms, the supposition being that the battle would be resumed the next morning But during the night, Floyd abandoned his position, sinking boats and destroying a bridge, and leaving camp equipage, wagons, horses, some ammanition, and fifty head of cattle. Twenty-five men taken from Tyler were re-captured. The Federal loss is reported 15 killed and 70 wounded. Among the latter are Capts. McGroaty and Me-Mullen and Lieut. Snyder.

Still Later.

By the Brig Timandra we have still later dates from San Francisco, Oct. 6th, and from St. Joseph, Sept 27th, Sr. Joseph. Septemb r 27 .- Great activity is report-

preparatory to an attack on the rebels at Lexington. The decisive blow will be struck within a week. McCullouch and Price are said to be thoroughly entrapped. It is thought that the rebels will not be able to hold Lexington long.

McCullouch is reported to be marching rapidly to form a junction with Price, by a circuitous route, and is near Lexington. His force is reported to be 25,000 strong, with a good supply of artillery.

LEAVENSWORTH, September 26 .- Gen. Jim Lane's command surprised a superior force of rebels at Paphinsville, M .., and roused them, taking all their tents, baggage wagous, supplies, and 100 prisoners.

rebels have 175,000 men between Richmond and the Potomac, mostly well clad and well armed. It was expected that a movement upon Washington would soon be made at several points simultaneously,

President Lincoln contradicts the rumor that Gen. Fremont is to be removed.

SINGULAR MARINE PHENOMENA.-The Rev. Mr. Bicknell, who has just returned from a visit to Washington Island, situated about seventy-five miles to the westward of Fanning's Island, reports as follows : That there is a lake of fresh water in the center of this island. It is coralline in formation, and is five or six miles in diameter. The land is low and covered with cocoanut and pandanus trees. In some places the land is a mile in width. The lake of course is large. He tasted the water and found it fresh. We have lately heard of another similar phenomenon on the coast of California or Mexico. It would be interesting to learn full particulars respecting these islands.

Washington Island was originally uninhabited. but Messrs. English & Co. have procured about seventy natives from Humphrey's Island, one of the Hervey group, and are now manufacturing cocoanut oil, under the superintendence of a brothand thirty natives .- Friend.

Ship for Oil.

We jearn from good authority, that the ship Raduga may be looked for here about the fifth of November, and if sufficient inducement offers, will be laid on the berth for an oil and bone freight to the United States. It may be that we are "played out," as a place of price at which it is held, are its best recommendation. resort for whalemen, but it is rather poor policy to show our hand so plainly as we have done, in the fact of hav ng no vessel here, to take oil and bone ready f r shipment. It may have been a risk to have chartered a vessel for the venture, during the summer, but every merchant knows, or ought to, that no operation is ever entered into without some attendant risk .- P. C. Adv.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hawaiian Missionary Society, held at the Sador's Home, Oct. 22d, 1861, the following resolution was adopted " Resolved, That the resignation of Rev. James Bicknell as ionary in the service of this Society be accepted; that his salary be paid in full to the 1st day of November next, honorably discharged, with the best wishes of the farectors for his temporal and spiritual welfare."-P.

Per Micronesia.

We are requested to state that a vessel will sail for Micronesia touching at Ebon, Kusaie and Ponapi. She will take letters and small pagaages for the mission families. They should be forwarded to Messrs. Castle office, corner of Queen and Nuganu streets, upper end & Cooke, or the Rev. S. C. Damon, as early as Satur- of the building. See Advertisement in another column. day morning .- P. C. Advertiser.

There are many in this town, and many in the whaling fleet, who will learn with pleasure that T. T. at noon, he saw a shoal of sperm whales S. W. from Dougherty, Esq., formerly Deputy Consul at this port, Lahaina. They were still and apparently waiting for is on his return to the Islands, having left New York some of the whaleships now in port or on their way on the 11th of September.

POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1861.

The Northern Whaling Fleet. The whale fleet having begun to arrive, there is little more animation on the Rialto and on the streets than what has marked the dull summer months that are passed. People get tired after a while of looking upon and criticising one another, and it is quite a pleasure to see new faces and shake long absent friends by the hand once more. This time last year 66 whale ships had already arrived at the islands from the North with a general average of 517 2-3 barrels of oil. This pers for the advance of Beauregard upon Washington, with a general average of 517 2-3 barrels of oil. This but there were no signs up to noon to day of such a year, only 25 right whalers have arrived up to date, with an average of 655 1-2 barrels for the season-and two sperm whalers with about 160 barrels sperm bemoved fr m his command, but possibly his movements | tween them. The whole season's catch, so far as arrived, is 15,650 barrels whale oil, 900 barrels sperm and 202,200 pounds bone; and the whole number of Hill. He brings news that Beauregard had promised vessels arrived is 27, of which 25 at Honolulu and 2 ported up to date from the Northern fleet, having on board about 20,000 barrels of whale oil, or an average of 588 barrels, though probably many of these would fill up before they left the ground. There can be no doubt now that the average of this season's catch will greatly exceed that of the last. Sixteen vessels still remain to be heard from.

Sound, sound the clarion ! fill the fife ! To all the sensual world proclaim. One crowded hour of glorious life Is worth an age without a name!

[Scott. We read in the last Pony Express matters from

ment from the Hawaiian Islands, and accepted. It consists of American emigrants and native Hawaiians. It is expected to ome as soon as news of the acceptance is received

We heard some time ago that our worthy and wellknown fellow-resident, Capt. Thos. Spencer, of Hilo,-" may his shadow never be less "--ever active, enterprising, humorous and an inveterate joker, had formed military velunteer company of Hawaiians at Hilo. ties" at a prodigious rate. Considering that for the greater part of the year Hilo is generally dripping with rain, with only partial and distant glimpses of the sunshine, breeding a melancholic temper brooding on as a means of stirring up the low spirits of the Hiloites. Romors had reached us that the Cartain had offered his company to the Government of the United States to assist them in quelling rebellion and holding the refractory States, while Ward Beecher and the Higher cession. If we did not wholly discredit the report, we at least looked upon it as one of those expressions of good will which, while it did honor to the heart of the treasury and satisfy the public. IMPORTANT BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA .- There | patriotic Captain, we did not expect would have been el in earnest by the other party. It seems now, however, if the above extract per Pony Express can be relied on, that not only was the Captain in earnest, but that the United St tes also are thoroughly in earnest, and the worthy Captain will be on his travels, and Hilo will

"And lift her tearful eyes unto the stars." What will Hilo do with her nascent enterprises, her pulu-gatherings, her coasting ve-sels, and her festive parties, when the Captain goes? Who will pick up his mantle and spread its folds around Puns and Kau? There may be souls, even in Hilo, jealous of the Captain, so crooked and warped with constant looking on their own perfections, as to misjudge his merits. He may at times have come "between the wind and their nobility," and not always have had a proper appreciation of midnight bells and early morning prayers,-but "to err is human," and on the eve of his departure we

would only remember him kindly. As regards the company of Hawaiians, we have heard it questioned whether the statute laws of this land and the recent proclamation of neutrality did not unfortunately bar their passage; b t as the consideration of ed as going on in the Southwest, in military movements, that question would probably come within the province of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, we refrain from discussing it until further advised.

U. S. Consul at Honolulu.

Our community knows well that long time ago Col. Parker, the U.S. Consul at Honolulu had requested from the Government at Washington to be recalled. By this mail from the East we learn that his request had been granted, and that the President had appointed in his place A. Caldwell, Esq., late editor of the Wheeling Intelligencer, Va., who would leave for the Washington, September 22 -It is reported that the Pacific coast on board of the Steamer Northern Light, and would probably arrive here by the Comet, now

> Our contemporary's account of the Consular change is as usual, the very antipodes of correctness. lew Consuls will retire from office with a higher aracter for the faithful, economical discharge of their duties and the general esteem of the community, among which they have been placed, than will Col. Parker; and the unwonted fact that he has been so long retained in office by an Administration, whose political platform differs so widely from that which appointed him, is the

wisdom and moderation as a politician. Hawaiian Packed Beef.

highest testimonal to his qualifications as an officer, his

That beef can be cured on these Islands to keep sweet for any length of a sea voyage, we have often maintained, and no better proof is wanted than the Hawaiian packed beef returned on board of the whaleship Philip Ist, after being a year at sea. The very price it brought when the effects of the ship were sold at auction, \$8 per barrel, is an incontrovertible proof of its superior quality and the faithfulness with which it had been packed. er of Mr. Bicknell. The same firm is now at work | Said beef came from the ranch of Mr. E. Krull, on upon Fanning's Island, with about one hundred Kausi, and was sold by Messrs. von Holt & Heuck of this city, who have a large stock of this year's p cking on hand, which can confidently be recommended to shipmasters purchasing ship's provisions. All the beef packed by Mr. Krull is carefully selected as to quality, and cured and pictled with Tur 's Island and Liverpool sait. The high recommendation which this brand has acquired among the wholing freet, and the low

Singular Logic.

The Advertiser says that, because we "attempt no denial" of an allegation that does not concern us, " it is presumed to be a fact." Ergo, -when the Advertiser does not attempt a denial of our frequent allegations that it does not tell the truth, "it is presumed to be a fact." We will remember the admission.

The Moonlight.

The Clipper Ship Moonlight arrived on Thursday afternoon after a tedious passage of 21 days, bringing the American and European mails ; New York papers to September 2d and London do. to August.

Taxpayers, take notice

That the Tax Collecter for Honolulu District, J. Dom

inis, Esq., is ready to receive your visits at the Collector

We are informed by Capt. Marchant that yesterday,

There She Blows!!!

Rice.

Onward goes the rice culture on Oahu at a rat that promises to gladden the heart of God and man. It is difficult at present to say what precise amount of taro-land within the district of Honolulu has already been converted into rice fields, but we think ourselves safe in saving that in this district alone upward of 200 acres have already been, or are in preparation of being, planted with rice, and that within six months Honolulu alone may have upward of half a million pounds of rice in the market. In the Kcolau, Ewa and Waialua districts on this island we also learn that the rice has been taken in hand in right good earnest, and that the small farmers are setting off more or less of their taro patches for rice-culture.

Answers Our contemporary asks: "Is any one responsible for the publication of the Pakipika for twelve months ?" What a malicious little question! The Pakipika, being "the people's paper" and the popular paper, we do not know that any one man, idea or 'ism is responsible for it ; but we learn that there are about 2,500 anaual subscribers responsible for it, and as that satisfies us in regard to the pay of the printing, we are thankful to our neighbor and its holy adjuncts for the help they have given the paper through their opposition to it. We recommend them to read the leading article of this

-If the Advertiser will read the 6th column of the 3d page of the " Pakipika," it will learn who are the responsible parties for the contents of the paper.

Acknowledgments.

Ours are due to Mr. J. W. Sullivan, Messrs. McRuer & Merrill of San Francisco, and A. J. Cartwright, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, Honolulu, for late files of interesting papers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. Eprron :- SIR :-- I perceive in a late number of the Polyaesian, that you intimate that the Government has nearly concluded upon a programme of retrenchment, and that, although you are not officially advised, yet you have reason to believe that the changes proposed will meet the general approval of the community.

It would have been pleasant to know, and I cannot see why the Government should be so very reserved in its dealings with public questions, and not avail itself of the credit which you expect it will receive, at least so far as its plans have been definitively agreed upon. As I have not the honor of being a Cabinet Minister or a Privy Councilor, but simply one of that community whose " general approval " of any public measure is

always the best answer to factions oppositionists and the strongest support of every government that wisely consults it,-permit me to give my views upon the changes which in my opinion would equally relieve the Assuming that the revenue is falling considerably

tent exactly may not be known till the year is ended ; assuming that the Government has a public debt of, say \$150,000, or more, and that the present expenditures and decreasing revenue leave nothing wherewith to extinguish that debt or its heavy interest :-- there were two ways to meet these difficulties: increased taxes on the public, or retrenchment within the Gov ernment. Of the two I rejoice to learn that the Government has chosen the latter. It was more available for immediate application; it was more sure and speedy, and it was more acceptable to the public ; provided always that it does not cripple the execution of the laws or lessen that protection of life and property which the Government owes to its citizens.

Thus the Government has set out in the right direction; has started fairly with a fair wind, and every man in the country will wish it God speed in its enter-

As you did not indicate where, or to what extent, the system of retrenchment is to be inaugurated or followed up, the "proposed changes," whatever they may be, are as yet, so far as the public is concerned, open questions and mere conjectures, and I will therefore take the liberty to state briefly the changes which in its and my opinion would subserve the credit and interest of the Government and the people.

Let the Government begin at the beginning. Passing over the Civil List, which the careful and generous thinker will admit is small enough, considering the various claims upon it, as well as the policy and propriety of not dragging the purple in the dust before a semi-civilized people with the peculiar characteristics and prejudices of the Hawaiians, -passing that, let every salary of \$2000 and upward, commencing with the Ministers, be taxed a certain proportionate percentage, say ten, fifteen, or twenty per cent. Of the twenty two officials whom this retrenchment would touch, there are only the Judges of the Supreme Court, so far as I know, whose salaries are fixed by law, or who could not be removed if refusing to comply. But every body knows that these Judges are the last men in the country that would insist upon "the pound of flesh" when their cooperation or example is needed for any good purpose. Such a retrenchment to start with, would be the highest proof of the sincerity and disinterestedness of the Government. Where the heads of the Departments led the way, few if any of the subordinates would prove restive : and if they did, I venture nothing in saying that as good men could be had to replace them without delay or injury to the public service. Should the Gov ernment confine itself to lopping off a few subordinate heads or affect the salaries of the smaller fry of officials, without submitting their own beards first to the retrenchment seissors, they would undoubtedly, and I think justly, render themselves amenable to the charge of partiality and insincerity. To such a thorough reduction in the various Departments and Bureaus there could be no reasonable objection. I have my own reasons for thinking that both His Majesty the King and H. R. H. the Prince would personally favor such a step, not even excepting themselves, if necessary; and I think it would be doing the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Finance a great injustice to suppose them disinclined to lead off with such a measure. In fact it is well known that some years ago Mr. Wyllie proposed a similar plan, but was overruled by his then ministerial colleagues.

Coming thus before the public with clean hands and clear consciences, let the next step be a reduction of the expenses for the military. I am not one of those carping, clamorous politicians, whose nervous temperaments are so unpleasantly affected at the sight of a military button, and I do not with them believe that "our weakness is our greatest strength." But I am prone to believe with many of the best informed people that, with proper management, the military may be rendered a more efficient and useful body at a considerably less expense. Let the corps then be reduced and re organized, and what there are left be properly instructed; for it is not so much in its numerical strength, as in its aptitude and availability to serve as a nucleus on future occasions, that its maint-nance may prove useful and important to the State.

There is another Government institution, for whose reduction the opposition have from "time immemorial" clamored most lustily, and which even many of the best disposed citizens think might be conducted on a success or failure.

cheaper scale ; I mean the Government Press. I think the time has come when the Government should do without a hired organ to interpret its views and defend its measures. Ours is a Government especially sustained by the favorable public opinion abroad and the attachment of our own people at home. There is always a shadow hanging over even the truest statement and the clearest expose, when it is known that the utterer is not speaking in his own cause, but is paid for his opinions. I have no doubt that most, if not all, of the Government's measures would find as brillant a defense, as ready an expositor from disinterested editors or persons writing for the public journals; and such measures, as no one outside of the official circle would or could commend, ought certainly not to be enacted, or should be repealed or modified immediately. I give you credit for having urged these views upon the Government long time ago, and I think also that the time has come for disposing of the Government Press, to which H. R. H. the Minister of the Interior referred in his most able and well-reasoned Report to the Legislature of 1858.*

I now come to an institution where a considerable venrly reduction may be effected-the Custom House. To those who remember, a few years ago, how a threefold amount of Custom House business was transacted by a personel of nearly half the number of the pre ent employees and at nearly half the cost, this branch of the public service seems immoderately increased, both in men and wages. Go where I will, converse with whom I may, and public opinion of men, c-nversant with affairs, has but one expression on this subject. The question is constantly asked, why keep a Deputy Collector at \$2,500 a year, when a clerk at \$1,500 can do all that is needed and have time to spare; why, with shipping and commerce at Lahaina reduced to a fraction of their former amount, keep a Collector on \$2,000 a year, and why not make the Collector the Sheriff, or the Sheriff the Collector, as it is in Hilo? To cut off a few hundred dollars from the underlings in that bure u, and rest there, mov save that amount to the Tressury, but may lose something more to the

Government in its prestige for sagacity and sincerity, Owing to the scattered nature of the inhabited parts of the country and the long distances which, in many instances, plaintiff- and defend ints would have to go, I hardly think that any reduction could be made in the number of the District Courts, but I believe that the time has come when Chief Justice Allen's proposition to the Legislature of 1855 or '56, to pay the District Justices by fees instead of stated salary, may be in a great measure, if not in every place, acted upon. understand that one or two country Judges have already been placed upon fees instead of salary, and that no compl ints of in-fficiency have occurred. saving to the Government would be \$6,400 a year. With a reconstruction of the Supreme Court and a different division of labor among its honorable memhers, it is probable that both the Circuit Courts on Oahn might be dispensed with, and perhaps one on Hawaii, without any material prejudice to the rights nd liberties of the people. What other changes may profitably be effected in the indiciary department I am not prepared to say. I have heard it mooted in the community whether, with so numerous and espectable a corps of barristers, the Government might not also dispense with the permanently salaried District Attornevs, and employ special lawyers on special occasions, on the hest terms that could be agreed on. there would be no gain, but a great deal of confusion by such a change. On the contrary I am of opinion that the District Attorney for Oahu should be made independ at of private practice, so as not, under any circumstances, bring himself, as defendant of the Crown, in collision with his interests arising from private clients. I have not the honor of knowing the views of the Hon. Chief Justice, but I do know that the community has full faith in his ability and willingness to place his department, so far as his present powers go-or recommend to the Legislature, where needed-on the cheapest footing compatible with the wants of justice and the public service. Since I commenced writing this article, I have learnt

that the Police force in Honolulu has been reduced to a figure so small, as to make its inavailability for the objects contemplated by the institution of a Police palpable to almost every resident in the city. That considerable saving may be effected in the Police force of Honolulu, is a view in which few will differ from the Government; but the direction more than the extent has been differently viewed by the community. A police force is to be looked upon not only as a detective but also as a preventive. It may be that our police force has not always been successful in ferretting out robberies, though I believe their shortcomings in this respect are hardly more frequent than in other similar places, considering the exceptional, heterogenous and roving character of the inhabitants; but no one, but the dissolute and would-be criminals themselves, can say what amount of burglaries and thefts have been prevented by the mere fact and certainty of ap liceman being stationed at a corner or around a block of buildings. That certainty gives security to the property holder, reconciles the tax payer, and is in many instances the only protection he receives from the Government. Another robbery may not occur for six months, no person may be molested in the streets for a year, yet the great reduction of the native police, who certainly it must be admitted, had been drilled into a degree of vigilance and civility unknown in former years, -has ocasioned considerable doubts in many minds, lest their very absence from their accustomed beats may not at any moment invite depredation and assault. As I believe, however, that the present reduction is more experimental than permanent in its nature, I will take the liberty to suggest that, while a few of the native police could probably h ve been spared, the amount saved might still have been the same as what it is, if the retrenchment were applied to the heads of the Bureau of Police as well as to the feet. I have not conversed with one competent person, who does not agree that the Marshal could perform the Sheriff's duty as between the two one salary be saved, equivalent to the maintenance of a dozen native policemen. Whatever reduction may be effected, on the other islands, in the salaried police, consistent with the protection due from the Government to the subjects and residents, will probably not be overlooked, though the amount thus saved

will hardly be any very great sum. There is one subject, however, connected with the ansalaried branch of the Police-the country police that is paid by a porti n of the fines-which, if it does not save money to the Treasury, will at least save a world of trouble, annoyance and unnecessary lawsuits to the c untry people. I would not be so uncharitable as to accuse any District Judge of being in collusion with this class of constables, besides I could not prove it, b t it is a well known fact that these men make work for the District Judges where otherwise there would be none and the more there are of them, the more harrassed and oppressed are the country people of their Districts. I hardly know how to propose a r medy, except to make the country districts maintain their own police without participation in the fines.

Undoubtedly the Government will make every saving

in the Bureau of Public Improvements that possibly can be effected without injury to existing works, or to the prejud ce of such as the wants of commerce and inter-communication most urgently call for. There is one subject, however, which, as the intentions of the Government are unknown, is somewhat talked of in the community. The Government pays about \$1300 yearly rent for the premises which its Departmental Offices now occupy. It is thought that in the new Custom House building, on the Esplanade, there would be plenty of room for all the Departments. The building is fire-proof, isolated and belongs to the Government. About the Department of Public Instruction there is some diversity in the public opinion; while some maintain that few changes and very little reduction could be usefully effected in that Department, others, and yourself among them, would seem to urge a total reconstruction of the Hawaiian school system. As this is not the place to discuss the merits or demerits of the educational institutions of the country, I will simply say that I do not think that any great pecuni ry saving will result from either proposition. To reduce the Department as it is, would cripple it. Tore-construct it, would involve a probably greater outlay than at present, if the Government were to foot the bills. A small saving, however, may be effected in the salaries of the President and the Clerk, and something may also be gained indirectly by a different distribution of the school-tax and it being paid into the Treasury direct, thereby saving interest on many an exchequer bill. I have seen it advocated in - respectable journal of this city, and have heard some people say, that the

* Since writing the above, I learn that it has been deter mined to dispose of the Government Press. The wisdom of the measure, setting aside its economical features, will be hailed with pleasure as an indication that the Government intends to walk in the light of a free, full and generous pub-lic opinion, and rely upon the merits of its acts alone for their

Government might discharge the Ministers of Foreign | leges for certain purpowes. For instance, there would Affairs and of Finance, and the Minister of the Interior conduct both these Departments with the assistance of competent clerks. I think there is some misapprehension in this respect. When this country is annexed to the United States, has become a colony of England, or for cleaning rice, I would by all means have the paten under the protect-rate of France, there may be some reason for dispensing with a Minister of Foreign Affairs, but not till then. Setting aside the labor and pers nal responsibility which, by the law of all civilized, independent nations, legitimately falls to such an officer, and of which probably those who carp the most know the least, it is an indispensable mark of respect and international courtesy towards other sovereignties granting of patents, subject to the approval of His Mail that their envoys should be met by men of their own rank, and not be referred to subordinate, irresponsible parties, in transactions or discussions where the honor and interests of the country may depend on the utter-ance of a word. Whether the Minister of Foreign Affairs may not also find time to preside over some other branch of the public service, is another question The present Minister of Foreign Affairs is now acting as Secretary at War and of the Navy without additional pay, and did in former years preside over the Bureau of Public Improvements, also without pay, without apparently infringing upon his duties or his time as nister of Foreign Affairs If a similar occasion offers, I do not believe he is the man to avoid either the additional labor or the responsibility.

As regards the Finance Department, with the exception of certain Custom House matters, it is probably more of an advisatory than an executive char cter, and with a competent, respectable and responsible registrar of public accounts, that department might certainly be presided over by the Minister of the Interior, provided the Finances of the country were in a healthy and prosperous state. But this happens for the time being to be a constitutional country, in which the Ministers, and not their clerks, are responsible for the transactions of their Departments. Moreover, the Ministers are the constitutional advisers of His Majesty, and the propriety of limiting that number to two may well be questioned until the Constitution is amended or some other mode devised to surround His Majesty with responsible advisers. I say nothing of the consideration due to a Sovereign, for those who would abolish these offices do not apparently appreciate that argument; nor of the danger of consolidating too much executive power and patronage on one head.

The expenses of the Legislature are a considerable item in a small budget, and the benefits received from that Honorable Body have hardly been commensurate Messrs. Wilcox, Richards & Co. for \$3,125, and is to sail for San with what they cost in the enactment. There are constitutional countries whose legislatures only meet once in five years and despatch more business and involving greater interests, th n have yet come before our Legislature since its institution, and yet occupy no more time than an ordinary Hawaiian session. It is true that in a country so rapidly progressive in its development as this, there is an almost constant change of in terests and wants, and that what at one time may suit the condition of things and the habits and peculiar characteristics of the people, may before long become who ly inadequate and imapplicable. Yet there is al most as much danger to be apprehended from frequent tinkering of the laws, as from too great slowness in appreciating the needed changes. Where laws, as is too often the case here, are greatly shead of the bulk of the population, it requires equally time to gr w up to them, is to test fully their entire inapplicability. A delay of five years, with wise provision for intermediate emergence s, does not seem to me too great an interval; and, were the people properly brought up to practice self government at home, ere they were called upon to legislate for the whole country; were much of the business of a local character, which now protracts the legislative sessions, tr neacted within the Districts themselves, -there could be no reasonable objection to quintennial essions. The amendments to the Constitution which His Muje-ty proposed a few years ago, bearing upon this subject, though not yet enacted, seem to me the next best me sure that could be devised to lessen the expense and to expedite the busine-s of a Hawaiian

The Civil Code has limited the actual business in the charge of the Governors over the respective Islands so much, that it becomes a question of some importance, when retrenchment is the order of the day, whether their salary may not also be proportionally reduced or entirely withdrawn, and they become honorary digni-taries under the Crown; somewhat on the model of Ochotsk; and £350 for Southern, but in the absence of sales they Lieutenant-Governors of counties in England. As representing the Sovereign on the various islands, they will always possess a great extent of moral and personal influence with the inhabitants, and a degree of p tronage, which, if wisely and discreetly exerted, could not fail of the happiest results; while, holding their plac s direct from the King, as of honor and trust, they should be looked upon as equally above the frown of a Minister and the selfish considerations of a mere place-I have thus endeavored to give an outline of what I

have reason to know is the public and private opinion of the community, regarding the changes and retrenchments which would best relieve the Treasury and give the greatest satisfaction to the greatest number. If, in- Pall Season of 1861, at the Hawaiian advertently, I have seetched the plan which the Ministers pr pose to themselves, or even an approximation to it, I shall congratulate myself and them upon the coincidence, and urge them 'o go ahead in the good cause, assured that they will be working with the stre m, and with the popular breeze fair behind them. How to manage and how to detail, is their affair, not mine. I have spoten on general principles, and where we agree, I am willing to leave the rest to their discretion and greater experience. And where we might not agree, I shall modestly re-examine the premises ere I venture up n a positive assertion, for I know well that public approbation is not always the truest criterion of the real merits of a measure, and that time has often shown the wisdom of a step which a contemporary public denounced. Oct. 18, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: SIR-As a farmer it does not become me to discuss questions which bear no relation to the interests of agriculture; but the amiable writer in the Commercial who subscribes himself "H. Y. D." has made a criticism which deserves notice.

He takes exception to the title of my article (Should well as his own, or the Sheriff the Marshal's, and thus | Patent Rights be granted?) and I think very justly. That was not the text nor in the text, but was an interpretation by the printer, for which I am not responsible. The question is, Should a Patent be granted, in these Islands, for an invention already patented to another in another country upon the assertion or oath of a party here, that he is the real inventor ?

Upon this question I have said all I wish to say. The question, as now stated, admits of but one answer. There is another question, viz. : Would it be for the interests of agriculture, or rice cultur to grant to the parties interested the patent for these islands?

Supposing a person could offer other proofs than his oath th t he is the original inventor of the machine for bulling rice, and suppose the Minister should think himself at liberty to grant a patent, the consequence would be that the exclusive privilege of manufacturing, using and selling the same would be vested in the hands of parties whose sole object is to make money. To make money not by a fair competition in the way of preparing an orticle grown in the islands for market. under an open and fair competition, but to make money out of a patent right, a privilege and of course, a mo-Under these circumstances I do not thin the Minister wou'd subserve the interests of the islands by granting the privilege, and from his well known patriotism I am confident he will not grant it.

My amiable friend must allow me to retort upon his courteous insinuation, that I am interested, by asking him if he is not the individual who is trying to buy out the claim of the person who asserts that he is the sole inventor? If he is, he will be interested when the con tract is signed. But I must say no more at present, although more might be said. Facts will come, and that will make applicable the ditty-" But soon the wonder came to light

That showed the rogues they lied, The man recovered of the bite-The dog it was that died."

MR. EDITOR :- SIR :- The communication in the

to protect the interests of the artisan, the mechanic and the laborers of these islands. I would ask him seriously, if he thinks by granting the patent it would benefit one single artisan, mechanic or laborer. Even the mechanic reputed to be the inventor of the rice cleaning machine would not be benefited; for I presume the parties speculating upon this patent could not pay the said mechanic as much for his right in the patent as the profits for the next two years in putting up rice cleaning machines, should the patent not be granted. In this instance it is evident that a patent would interest one or two speculators, at the expense of the laborer, mechanic, artisan and grower of rice.

It may be necessary for every nation to grant privi-

Commercial Advertiser, signed H. Y. D, is very anxious

not, in all probability, have been a steamer running, amongst the islands had not there been certain privileges granted. Should there not be parties here will ing, without asking any privileges to put up machiners asked for, granted. But there are many willing to per up machinery, and should the patent not be granted have no doubt that in twelve months from now there will be not less than six mills running, should the rice be as extensively grown as present appearances indicate I have not the Civil Code to refer to, but I presume His Royal Highness the Minister of the Interior has the esty ; and I think the well known interest they take in the prosperity of these islands is a sufficient guarantee that they will not grant the patent applied for without thoroughly investigating the matter, and after finding that it is really to the interest of these islands that the

patent should be granted. I have always understood that Governments in granting patents, had in view the object of cheapening the process of getting produce to market, and not absolutely throwing money into the pockets of speculators, thereby giving an increased impetus to production. But it is very plain that the granting of the above patent will have quite the opposite . ffect.

ONE INTERESTED IN THE PROSPERITY OF THESE IS

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 180 ners Charger and Moonlight, and the brig Tamandra from San Francisco, and some sixteen whalers from the Ochotsk and Arr. tic. There is more appearance of business about the wharves than for some months past, and our fall season may be said to

From the reports of the whalers who have arrived and ben heard from, it is expected the average catch will be much greater than that of last year.

The Hanoverian sch Louise, Capt. Bolstorff, arrived on the 28d instant, 48 days from Amoor River, with a small lot of firewood and salmon. She is en route for Valaparaiso, and will take a small invoice of molasses for that market, The whaling bark Phillip 1st was sold on the 18th, bringing,

with her inventory, about \$5,200. The vessel was purchased by Prancisco at an early date, taking a cargo of oil. The whaleship Harrison has been sold at private sale, pm-

chased by Messrs, D. C. Waterman & Co., at p. n. t., but under stood to be at about \$6,500. EXCHANGE -Whalers' drafts are being placed at 10 no

San Francisco, October 7th. By the brig Tamandra, which arrived this morning, 18 days from San Francisco, we are in receipt of dates to the 7th ind.

The bark Comet arrived on 99th uit., 90 days from this port. She was reported to sail about the 11th, and would be the next opportunity for this place. In Island produce we notice the following transactions:

SUGAR -- Sales of R. I. at Signific-latter price for Maker's No. 1. 1,852 bales China No. 1 at 9c at auction. MOLASSES-100 bbls sold in bond at 17c, 50 bbls. ex Comd

at 21c. 50 bbls at anction Oct. 4 at 28c. SALT-The lot ex Comet had not been sold. PULU-12@14c. Market firm.

Foreign Oil Market (Per Pony Express to San Francisco,)

NEW BEDFORD, Sept. 2, 1861. the trade, 200 bbis at \$1 25; 100 do at \$1 20; and for export 300 bbls at \$1 22, and 500 do. at a price not transpired.

Whalk Oil.—Is in good demand, but the views of holders are generally above those of purchasers. The transactions since or last include sales of 3200 bbls. We quote—2800 bbls in parcels for export, at \$40@41c; to the trade, 300 bbls at 43c; 1100 do at 43 %; and 200 do dark on private terms.

WHALEBONE-The market is quiet and without sales. In the London market, 3d Aug., sperm oil was selling slowly at 194. The imports of July from N. York and Boston amount ed to nearly 500 tuns from the Calonies. Southern oil was stendy at £15 10s for pale, and £14 10s for second quality. In

ASTRONOMICAL.

PHASES OF THE MOON IN NOVEMBER, 1861. d h m s 2 5 32 42 M. Full Moon. 17 2 35 18 M. First Quarter 9 0 12 54 M. Last Quarter 25 0 25 42 M

POLYNESIAN WHALEMEN'S LIST.

Islands.

[PREPARED FOR THE POLYSESIAN, OCT. 25, 1861.]

Allos, bk, Beebee, 281tons C S, Oct 58. Arr Hon Oct 24 fm Och, 80 bbls wh, 1200 b the season, Burnstable, Brownson, 373 tons, N B May '60. Arr Hilo May; Iti fin Arc, 600 bbls wh, 10,000 b the season.

Belle, bk, Brown, 320 tons, F H Oct '57 Arr Hon Oct 15 fm sp wh cruise, last fm Honin Is; 100 sp since Jan last. Culli ornict, West, 398 tons, N B. Aug '58. Are Hon Oct 25 fm Och, 300 wh, 3000 b the season. Cleone, bk, Simmons, 373 tons, N B Oct '58. Arr Hon Oct 24 fm Arc, 350 wh, 13,000 b the season Corinthian, Lewis, 401 tons, N B Oct '58. Arr Hon Oct 25 fm

Arc, Soo wh, 12 000 b the season.

Electra, Brown, 348 tons, N L Aug '59. Arr Hor Oct 24 fm Arc, 80 sp, loon wh, 15,000 b the season.

Funny, bk, Bliven, 391 tons, N B June '60. Arr Hon Oct 16 fm Arc, 600 wh, 8000 b the season.

Florida, Fish, 330 tons, N B, July '59. Arr Hilo Oct 16 fm Arc. 1300 bbls wh, 22,000 b the senson. Gen. Pike, bk, Fisher, 313 tons, N B Sept '59. Arr Hon Aug 12 fm Kod; 25 sp, 700 wh, 6000 b the season. Off and on, & sld same day for coast of Chile Gea. Teste, Lopes, 559 tons, Havre, Oct '60. Arr Hilo Sept 20, fm Japan and Och; 200 sp. 200 wh, 1500 b the season. Arr off Hon Oct 5, sld Oct 7 fr N Z.

Gen. Scott, bk. Huntting, 360 tns, FH, Oct '58. Arr Hon Oct 17 fm Och, kon wh, 2500 b the season. Gustav, Gilles, 454 tons, Havre, Oct '58. Arr Hon Oct 24 fm Och; nothing this season.

Historison, Wood 371 tons, N B May '58. Arr Hon Oct 22 fm Och; 30 bbis sp, 400 wh, 5000 b the season.

Historisof, Manchester, 360 tons, N B May '59. Arr Hon Sept 27. fm Line, Western groups and Japan; 60 bbls sp the season. Hero, bg. Meyer, 108 tons, Hon, Dec 60. Arr Hon Sept 27 fm Arc. 150 bbls wh the seas ignolia, Pierce, 396 tons, N B July 58. Arr Hop Oct 24 fn

Arc. Ioo sp. 900 wh. 14,000 b the Nile, Fish, 322 tons, N L, May '58. Arr Hon Oct 24 fm Arc; loo sp, 900 wh, 18,000 b the sea Ocean, Clark, 567 tons, N H, Aug '58. Arr Hon Oct 24 fm Arci Son wh, Sono b the season.

Outurio, bk, Foster 489 tons, N.B. Oct '58 Arr Ilon Oct 25 fm Och. 870 wh, Sono b the season.

Othello, Killmer, 424 tons, N B Aug '58. Arr Hon Oct 1º fm Och, Hoo wh, 10,000 b the season. Pucifi, bk, Howland, 385 tons, N B June '59. Arr Hen Oct 25 Och, 900 wh, 8000 b the season.

Philip 1st, bk, Hempstead, 293 tons, N L Sept '58. Arr Hon Oct 13 fm Arc, hothing this season.

Reindeer, Raynor, 450 tons, N B, Oct '60. Arr Hon Oct 7 fm Arc, 1400 wh, 21,000 h the season.

Republik, Seyer, 615 tons, Bremen, Oct '58. Arr Hon Oct 24

fin Arc, S0 sp. 750 wh. Soon b the season Tameriane, Winslow, 357 tons, N B Oct 58. Arr Hon Oct 25 fm Are. Soo wh. Is oon b the season Victoria, bg. Daneisberg, 200 tons, Hon Mar '61. Arr Hon Oct 25 fm Arc, clean. Ships Reported and Spoken.

ARCTIC FLEET.

Sh Arab, Akins, 4 whs: Aug 18. th Adeline, Barber, 2 whs, Sept 15. Sh Braganza, Torner,4 whs in Str'ts, bnd to S F, Sept 20. Sh Champion, Worth, clean, Sept 15. Sh Corinthian, Hempstead, 13 whs, 1500 bbls, Plover Bay,

Bk Carib, S F, 120 bbls walrus oil, Sept 15. Bk Coral, Sisson, 700 bbis wh Sept 4; will winter in Straits. Sh Fabius, Smith, 1200 wh, Sept 22. Sh Good Return, Fish, 3 whs, Sept 24

Bk German, Lubbers, seen going North Sept 10; 506 win Sh Henry Kneel and, Kelly, 7 whs, 1000 bbls, Sept 1: On

Straits. Sh Isabella, Tucker, 5 whs, Aug 19. Sh Julian, Winegar, 610 bbls wh. Sept 4. Sh John Howla d, Whelden, 8 whs. Sept 18.

Bg Kohola, Corsen, 3 whs, Sept 4. Sh Montreal, Soule, 10 bowheads, Sept 12. Had tal

nearly 2000 bbls oil since leaving the Islands.

Rk Martha 24, Dailey (100 bbls walrns) I wh, Sept 4.

Sh Robt Edwards, Wood, 2 whs. Sept 4.

Sh Splendid, Norton, Edg. clean. Sept 4.

Sh Thos Dickason, Stewart, 2 whs. Sept 20.

Sh Tamerlane, Winslow, 7 whs; Sept 3.

Sh Vineyard, Caswell, 3 whs, Aug 25.

OCHOTSK PLEET. Sh Congress 2d, Stranberg, in S W Bay July 17, 1 wh. Bk Caliao, Fuller, spoken in lat 30 ° N, long 151 ° 40' E, Oct 16; bound to fillo: 380 bbls wh. Sh Emily Morgan, Whiteside, heard from Sept 10, with

400 bbls wh, fm Japan bound West 430 bols wh. Im Japan bound West.

Bk Florence, Spencer, 230 bbls wh. Sept 18.

Sh Floridh, Williams, 9 whs. Aug 23

Sh Isaac Howland Long, clean, July 25.

Bk John P. West, Tiuker, 3 whs. Aug 2d. bound to the R W ground.

W ground.

Bk Monmouth, Ormsby, clean, July 25

Sh Marengo, Eldridge, spoken in lat 30 ° N, long 151 ground 40' E in company with Callao, Oct 16; bound to Hilb. 790 bbls wh

Sh Milo, Fordshom, in S W Bay July 17, 1 wh.

Sh Onward. Allen, 500 bbls wh, July 25.

Sh Oliver Crocker, Cochran, 300 bbls wh, Sept 5.

Sh South Boston, Randolph, 1 wh, Sept 3.